

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 228, 200)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 228, 200) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 228, 200)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9EE4C8
RGB	158, 228, 200
RGB Percent	62%, 89%, 78%
CMY	0.3804, 0.1059, 0.2157
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.12, 0.11
HSL	156°, 56%, 76%
HSV	156°, 31%, 89%
XYZ	52.2693, 66.9260, 64.8067
YIQ	203.8780, -32.7320, -23.5480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

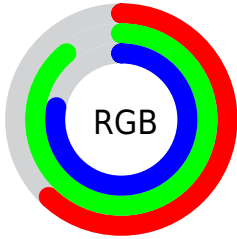
Format	Color
RYB	158, 202, 228
Decimal	10413256
CIELab	85.47, -27.71, 6.71
CIELCh	85, 28.513, 166.394
Yxy	66.9260, 0.2841, 0.3637
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288603336 (0xFF9EE4C8)
YUV	203.8780, -1.9119, -40.2350
Hunter-Lab	81.8083, -29.1167, 10.2976

Details

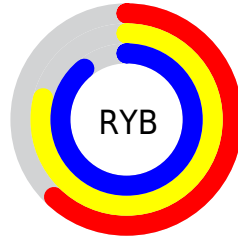
The RGB color **158, 228, 200** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **228, 158, 186**, and the grayscale version is **204, 204, 204**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 255, 255**, and **104, 172, 146** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 228, 191**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 228, 209**.

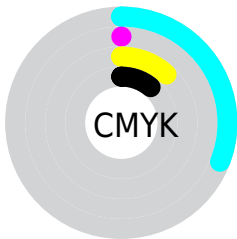
Distribution



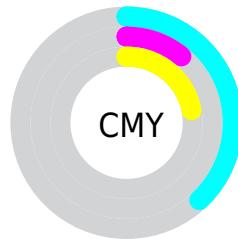
- Red (62%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 228, 200 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RGB color 158, 228, 200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 228, 200

 158, 228, 200


255, 255, 255

 131, 200, 173

 214, 255, 255

 104, 172, 146

 243, 255, 255

 78, 145, 120

 52, 120, 96

 23, 94, 72

 0, 70, 49

 0, 47, 28


 0, 28, 3

 0, 0, 0

 158, 228, 200

 158, 228, 200

 135, 228, 191

 181, 228, 209

 112, 228, 182


 204, 228, 218

 90, 228, 173

 226, 228, 227

 67, 228, 164

 249, 228, 236

 44, 228, 154

 255, 228, 246

 21, 228, 145

 255, 228, 255

 0, 228, 137

 255, 228, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



188, 224, 176



158, 228, 200



138, 229, 228

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



158, 228, 200



201, 211, 255



255, 199, 176

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



158, 228, 200



228, 158, 186

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 194, 200



158, 228, 200



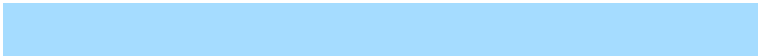
236, 202, 251

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



158, 228, 200



165, 220, 255



255, 195, 227



245, 208, 162

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



158, 228, 200



136, 227, 245



255, 195, 227



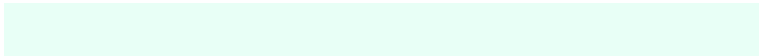
255, 197, 183

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



158, 228, 200



232, 255, 246



186, 228, 158



113, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



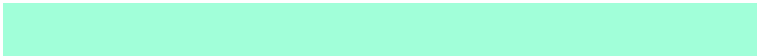
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



158, 228, 200



161, 255, 217



158, 222, 228



103, 115, 110



0, 179, 107



0, 51, 31

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



228, 158, 186



255, 161, 198



228, 165, 158



115, 103, 108



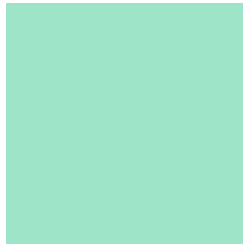
179, 0, 71



51, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 228, 200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

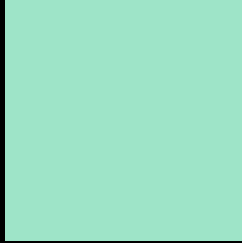
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 228, 200 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

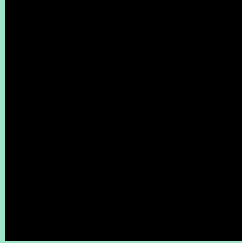
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

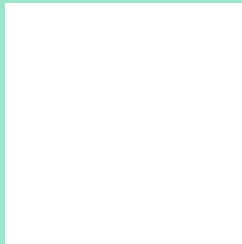
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 158, 228, 200 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 228, 200.

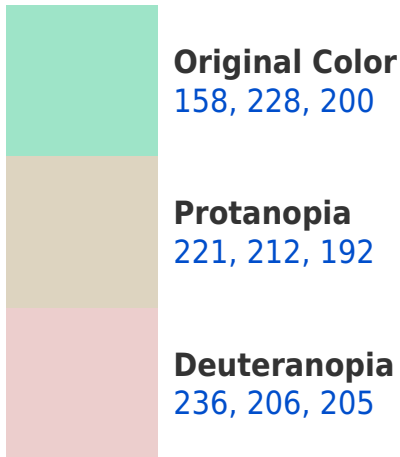


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 228, 200.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy





Tritanopia
167, 222, 240

Trichromacy



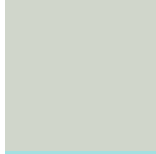
Original Color

158, 228, 200



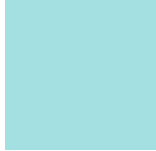
Protanomaly

198, 218, 195



Deuteranomaly

208, 214, 203



Tritanomaly

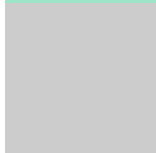
164, 224, 225

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 228, 200



Achromatopsia

204, 204, 204



Achromatomaly

187, 213, 203

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 228, 200 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(158, 228, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 228, 200)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(158, 228, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 228, 200) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 228, 200 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(158, 228, 200) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 228, 200) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 228, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 228, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 228, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 228,  
200) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 228, 200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 228, 200) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
228, 200) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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